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AND

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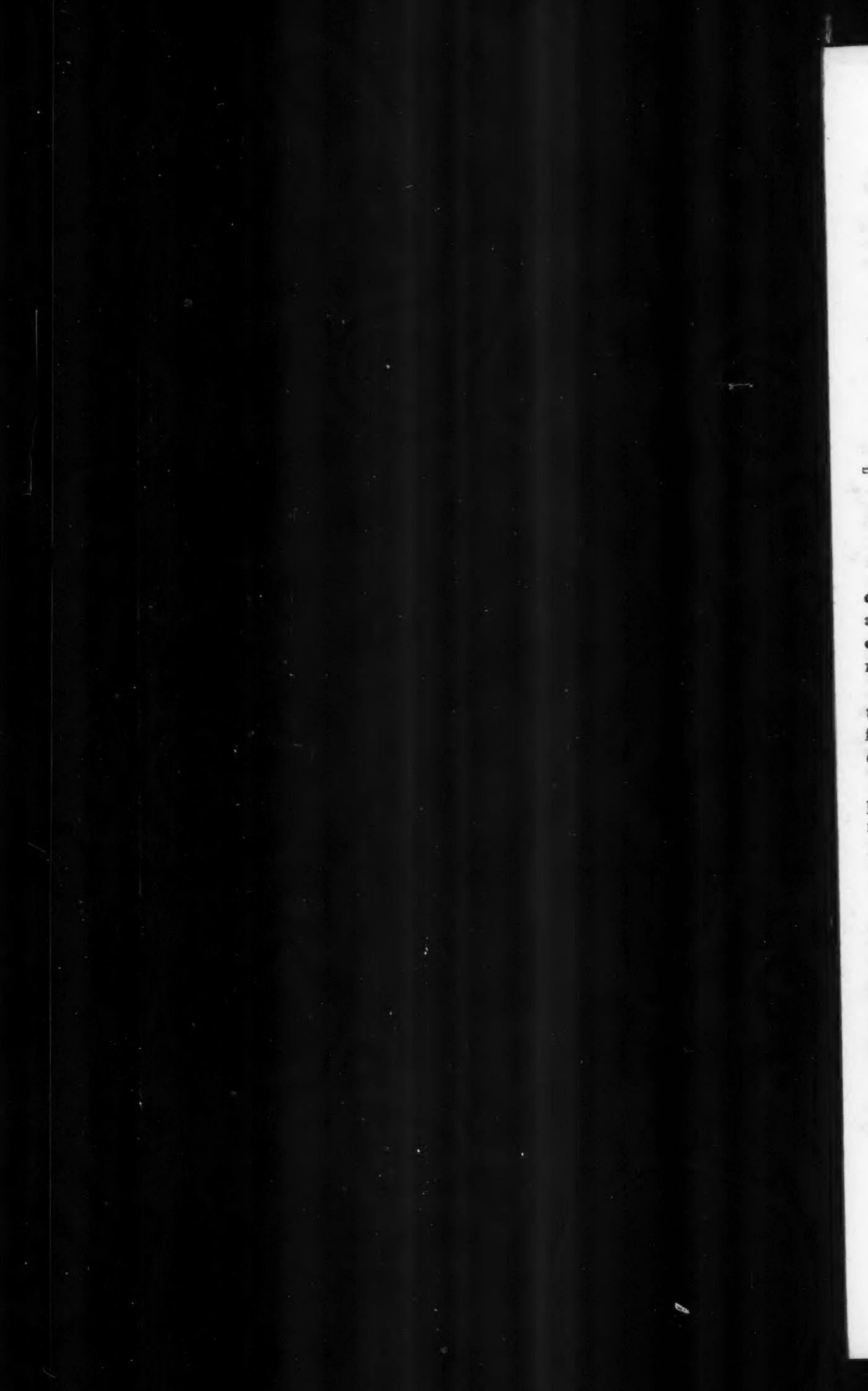
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VOL. XX.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1844.

[NO. 6.

INTERESTING ARRIVAL FROM LIBERIA.

We issue our present number before the ordinary day of publication, in order that we may put our readers in possession of the very interesting and highly important intelligence which we have received from the colony. We have waited long for it, and are now greatly cheered by its reception and character.

The Barque Latrobe, Captain Allen, arrived at Baltimore on Thursday the 4th inst., in thirty days' passage to the Capes, brings us despatches from Gov. Roberts, and letters from many citizens of the colony, bearing dates from the 10th of Oct. last, to the 27th of Jan.

We have seldom received more gratifying intelligence of the health, improved condition, and cheering prospects of the colony than is contained in the following letters, from Gov. Roberts, Dr. Lugenbeel and Colonel Lewis.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,
October 12th, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of the 29th of May, transmitted by the Barque Renown, was received on the 3d September by the Barque Jane, Captain Mansfield. The loss of the Renown at Port Praya, placed us in rather embarrassing circumstances. To provide for, and comfortably accommodate seventy-three emigrants without supplies, has given me no little trouble and anxiety. So far, however, I have managed to get along pretty well. I shall send these emigrants to Sinou just as soon as passage can be procured for them; preparations are now in progress at Greenville for their reception.

I regret very much the loss of the two brass six-pounders; they were just such guns as we need for the settlement of Sinou and for Blue Barra, as soon as the emigrants are placed there.

The resolution of the Board in regard to the education of two young men for the practice of medicine in the colony, shall receive immediate attention; also your recommendation in regard to agents employed at Bassa Cove and Sinou.

I am, sir,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. W. McLAIN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

October 30th, 1844.

SIR:—The Barque "Jane" Captain Mansfield, from St. Jago, arrived at this port on the 3d September with seventy-three emigrants, and a few stores saved from the wreck of the unfortunate Barque Renown.

The passengers were landed here in a most deplorable condition, having lost most of their property, and many of them sick from exposure in the water, trying to save as much as possible of their effects from the wreck. Four of the original number died before reaching this place. So far I have succeeded in providing for them rations and comfortable accommodations.

Knowing that the Society would be gratified to have these people located at Sinou, I tried hard to get Captain Mansfield to proceed with them direct to that place, and offered to pay him in addition to the amount he was to receive for their passage to this place, the further sum of three hundred dollars, but could not prevail with him to take them down. Being anxious to have them comfortably situated at Sinou before they were likely to be taken sick with fever, I engaged Mr. Teage (who owned the only vessel in the colony of sufficient size to take them) to convey the emigrants—with such of Mr. McDonogh's people as could be induced to go—for the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars. The Regulus being away at the time on a trading voyage to leeward, Mr. Teage despatched a messenger immediately with the promise to have her here in six or seven days ready to receive them. She did not arrive, however, for nearly four weeks, and then in such leaky condition as to be altogether unfit for sea without considerable repairs. This left us without hope of being able to remove them for at least six months, as they were now being taken sick with fever.

But fortunately the British Barque "Congo," Captain Whittington, from Bristol, arrived here on the 15th inst., bound on a trading voyage to leeward. Having sold considerable of his cargo at this place, Captain Whittington had sufficient room to accommodate on board his vessel a number of passengers; I therefore engaged him for one hundred and eighty dollars to receive on board his vessel and land at Sinou such emigrants, their baggage, and as many stores as he could possibly make room for. On the 19th we had embarked all the emigrants that arrived by the Barque Jane (except two) with all their baggage, &c., &c. None of Mr. McDonogh's people could be persuaded to remove.

I have managed to procure for the use of these emigrants about six hundred dollars worth of provisions and goods, which will make them very comfortable for a few months.

I engaged Dr. Brown to accompany these people to Sinou, to superintend their landing, to see them comfortably provided for, to run off and have them located on their own land, just as soon as possible, and to render such medical assistance as they might require, until the arrival of the colonial physician.

The United States frigate Macedonian, is daily expected at this place, and as I have agreed to accompany Commodore Perry in that vessel as low as Berebee, touching at several intermediate places to arrange and settle difficulties that have arisen between the natives and American traders, I shall follow these emigrants down very soon and see them provided for in the best possible manner.

Mr. Murray and family remain at Monrovia. I find him to be quite an intelligent man, and I have no doubt will make a good citizen. His loss was considerable by the wreck, estimated at something like six hundred dollars. He has quite recovered his health, and is now engaged with Mr. Anderson in conducting an establishment for the accommodation of the officers of the squadron when on shore. It is called Tatnall Hotel, in honor of Captain Tatnall, of the U. S. ship "Saratoga" at whose instance it was gotten up.

The "Porpoise," Lieut. commanding Stellwagen has been cruising between this place and Cape Palmas, for the last two months. She has shown herself frequently off the slave factory at New Cesters, and on one occasion gave chase to a slaver, ascertained to be the well-known clipper Brig "Scorpion" formerly the "Voladore," but without being able to come up with her. The officers of the Porpoise have enjoyed extraordinary good health, as also the men.

The affairs of the colony are progressing slowly; we are still in the enjoyment of peace and harmony.

I am, very dear sir,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. R. R. GURLEY,

Secretary Col. Society.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

November 19th, 1843.

SIR:—I beg to acknowledge here, as I have not had an opportunity of doing so before, the receipt of your communications of the 2d June, and 13th July, transmitted by the Barque Renown. Your despatches up to September by Dr. Lugenbeel, who arrived here on the 16th inst. are also received.

I had already several applications from young men to be placed under the charge of the colonial physician to receive an education for the medical profession. As yet I have made no selection, thinking best not to tax Dr. Lugenbeel with this extra duty, until he has passed through the acclimating fever. In making the selection, I shall have particular regard to their talents and moral dispositions, and hope not to be disappointed in choosing such as may become eminent in their profession and useful to community.

It is indeed, sir, deeply to be regretted, that so unfortunate a controversy should have arisen between the editors of the *Herald* and the *Luminary*. Such things I know have a tendency to exert an unfavorable influence on the minds of the good people of the United States towards the colony. I have exerted myself to the utmost of my ability to preserve peace and harmony among the colonists, and especially to maintain a good understanding between citizens and missionaries, and do really hope never to witness again in the colony any such strifes.

The American squadron under the command of Commodore Perry, is at anchor in our harbor; officers and crew all well. The "Saratoga" relieved the "Porpoise" early in October, and has been cruising since that time between this place and Cape Palmas. The officers generally are much pleased with the colony; some of them are almost enthusiastic in their praise.

Commodore Perry very kindly offers any assistance in his power consistent with his instructions. Unfortunately his instructions contain nothing authorizing him to do much for the colony. He can render us important services, and I have no doubt is disposed to do so, and will do so, provided he can obtain an expression to that effect from the Secretary of the Navy. The commodore informs me that he has written to the Department to be informed how far he shall countenance and protect the American settlements on the coast, and to know the relation they sustain to the Government of the United States. Would it not be well, sir, for you to see the Secretary of the Navy and converse with him on the subject?

According to arrangement, I shall leave here in a day or two with Commodore Perry, and accompany him to Sinou and Berebee, to assist him in the palaver with the Fishmen at the former place for the murder of the mate and cook of the "Edward Burley" and at the latter place for the murder of the captain and crew and seizure of the schooner "Mary Carver." I shall take advantage of this trip to leeward, to make such treaties or negotiations with the several native tribes that we may visit, as will secure to the colony several important points between this place and Cape Palmas.

You will see by the accompanying document that I have succeeded in purchasing from the natives a fine tract of land in the Little Bassa Territory—embracing about ten miles of sea coast. In this purchase we have secured to the colony the principal landing-place in that country, and nothing but the want of funds prevents the Society from owning very soon the entire coast of the Little Bassa country. King Barguay, Salt Water, and Prince, the proprietors of the remaining section of that country, have expressed a willingness to sell. They own about fifteen miles of sea coast, and I believe the only unpurchased territory between this place and Grand Bassa Point. This tract they propose to sell for six hundred dollars. I shall lose no time in bargaining with them, but hope to get it for a less price.

With great respect, sir,

Your obedient servant,

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

J. J. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,
December 23rd, 1843.

SIR:—Having just returned to Monrovia from a trip down the coast, I hasten to give you some account of our proceedings in that quarter. On the 22d November, I embarked on board the frigate "Macedonian" to accompany Commodore Perry, as intimated in my last letter, to assist him in arranging and settling sundry palavers with certain natives for outrages committed on American commerce.

This I also considered a favorable opportunity for me to visit some of the tribes between this place and Cape Palmas, and to enter into negotiations for the purchase of such territory as they might be disposed to sell.

On the afternoon of the 28th, the squadron anchored in the harbor of Greenville. Commodore Perry despatched immediately a messenger to inform the Fishmen resident at Sinou and Blue Barra of his arrival, and of his intention to visit the shore the next morning to hold a palaver, and to hear what they had to say in extenuation of their guilt for the murder of the mate and cook, of the schooner 'Edward Burley.'

Early the next morning, Commanders Tattnall and Abbott, were summoned to attend a council on board the "Macedonian." We found at Sinou on board a British vessel, on the eve of sailing for England, one Freeman, brother of the murdered cook, and who was himself attached to the 'Edward Burley' at the time of the murder. This man was brought before the council, and made the following statement, viz: "That Captain Burke on his way down the coast, employed one Jack Dandy to accompany him as tradesman, and advanced him (the said Jack Dandy) goods to the amount of about four dollars; that when Captain Burke was ready for sea, Jack was not to be found, that on Captain Burke's return to Sinou, he demanded of the Fishmen restitution for the goods advanced Jack Dandy. To this the Fishmen demurred, protesting their innocence of any participation with Jack Dandy in the fraud he had practiced. Captain Burke continued to press his demand, and threatened to stop the pay of the Fishmen he had employed in his boats. The day preceding the murder, the boatmen after landing a cargo at Greenville and returning with the mate, landed at Blue Barra and threatened to hold the boat until they received their wages; the mate was allowed to return to Greenville, where he made complaint to the authorities, who immediately recovered the boat and sent her with the mate to the schooner. This seizure very much enraged Captain Burke, who determining to be revenged, despatched him (Freeman) in a large canoe with two native men from the leeward, to capture some fish canoes that were just then returning from sea. He succeeded in taking two canoes with four men, and returned with them to the vessel. The captain sent him to capture a third, and when pulling in near the beach to cut off the canoe, a number of Fishmen from the beach came to the assistance of their friends, when he, Freeman, was taken prisoner and carried on shore. The captain witnessing this from the vessel, despatched his boat in charge of the mate, manned by his brother and some natives, to rescue him. The boat was armed with an old pistol and one or two cutlasses; about the same time a large canoe with some fifteen or twenty men, from the Fishtown on Sinou side, came up to the support of their friends; the boat was seized, capsized, and the mate and cook murdered."

It was the opinion of the officers composing the council that the act of Captain Burke in seizing the persons and property of innocent men was unauthorized, and that the Fishmen had a right to defend themselves against any such unlawful attack. At the same time they thought the killing unjustifiable in as much as the natives had sufficient force to defend themselves, and even make prisoners the boat's crew (if they thought

proper) without resorting to such extreme measures. It was therefore agreed that notwithstanding great allowances should be made for savages, still justice required that some punishment, however slight, should be administered to teach them better manners in future.

According to arrangement, Commodore Perry accompanied by the officers of the squadron in thirteen boats with some one hundred and fifty men, (sailors and marines,) landed at Greenville about 10 o'clock, A. M., and proceeded to the M. E. Church, where we found the Kings and Headmen from Grand Butau, Sinou and Blue Barra, ready to receive us. Most of the Fishmen resident at Sinou and Blue Barra feeling, no doubt, that they deserved to be punished, had abandoned their towns. Young John Smith, son of the King of the Fish tribe, and represented by all that know him, as the most mischievous and daring fellow in the whole country, remained to attend the palaver. No sooner had we seated ourselves, than Smith commenced to excuse himself from any participation in the affair, stating that he was away from home at the time, and that he appeared to represent his father who was equally innocent, but being very infirm could not attend the palaver himself. It was here suggested, by some of the colonists present, that old Smith was at Kroo town, and was deeply implicated in the murder, and that it would be advisable to have him present, whereupon he was sent for. Commodore Perry then explained to the Kings and Headmen the object of his visit, said the President of the United States sent him with a number of ships, officers and men to the coast of Africa to protect the persons and property of American citizens. And that the President and American people in general were friends to the Africans and desired to do them good. That they (the Americans) had given a great deal of money to send missionaries to Africa to teach their children and themselves civilization and christianity. He told them that notwithstanding all this good feeling the President would not allow the citizens of the United States to be mal-treated with impunity and had therefore sent him to demand satisfaction for the murder of two of his fellow citizens.

The kings and headmen present, in reply protested their innocence, and complained most bitterly against the Fishmen resident at Sinou and Blue Barra. Said they alone were the murderers of the mate and cook of the Edward Burley. That they were unwelcome intruders upon their territory, and they had been long anxious to get rid of them, but had not the force to drive them out. Said they were troublesome neighbors, constantly committing outrages not only upon foreigners but also upon the American settlements and even themselves, and they could bear it no longer. They then appealed to me to assist them in driving those Fishmen from the territory. Here one of the speakers informed us that Nippee, the principal murderer, was then concealed in Smith's Town and that Smith should be required to give him up. Recommending that young Smith should be detained until Nippee was delivered. Smith at first declared that Nippee had run off, being confronted he acknowledged that Nippee was concealed in the town and if allowed to go, he would bring him. After some desultory conversation, Smith in charge of an officer and five marines proceeded to Kroo Town. When they had reached about the centre of the village, they were suddenly surrounded by a large body of armed Fishmen who attempted to rescue Smith. The officer gave the alarm and a body of marines started immediately for the town. As soon as the Fishmen saw them approaching they abandoned their object and fled to the woods. During the excitement old King Smith left the palaver house and retired to his interior town, about four miles up the Sinou river. Commodore Perry closed the meeting for the day, informing, the kings and headmen that he would be on shore the next morning to finish the palaver.

After conversing with Commodore Perry who was disposed to be very indulgent, I despatched a messenger early the next morning to Smith's Town to inform him that the conduct of himself and his people had been such (robbing the shops and farms of the colonists, killing their cattle and sometimes inflicting blows upon their persons and in one instance murdering a colonist) that I would bear with it no longer. And that he and his people must leave our Territory and go to their own country. That if they would do this quietly, such of them as remained, (one half of them had left with their effects the night before,) might return to the beach, gather up their effects and go off unmolested. This they consented to do, and next day most of them departed for their own country. A few desperate fellows remained hankering about the skirts of the settlements threatening the inhabitants. This however but little disturbed us, as the Sinou people were hunting them out. The country people and the settlers were anxious that I should now destroy the Fish town to prevent the possibility of the Fishmen returning. I could not consent, however, to destroy the town by fire, though the country people very much wished it. I allowed them to raise to the ground the houses (some six or eight in number) of the Smith family and such others as belonged to the murderers of the mate and cook of the Edward Burley, proposing that the Sinou people should occupy the remainder of them, which they accepted.

The Fishmen from Little Cesters, who occupy quite a large town near the settlement, I allowed to remain, as they bear a good character, and have never been engaged, to my knowledge, in any of the many outrages that have been committed by Fishmen about Sinou. They are very proud of their good name, and promise to be good neighbors to the Americans. To-day Commodore Perry, according to promise, met the kings and headmen of the Sinou and Blue Barra tribes in palaver. And told them he was very much gratified to find that they had no participation in the murder committed by the Fish people, of the mate and cook of the schooner Edward Burley, and that so far no complaint had been made to him in regard to any improper conduct on their part towards traders or the American Colony, and assured them that it was the wish of his government to cultivate a friendly feeling with all the native tribes, and would pledge himself that so long as the natives behaved themselves, and treated with proper respect and kindness American and other traders, his Government would look upon them as friends and treat them as such. He told them he had not been sent to Africa to oppress or ill-treat the natives, but to protect the American Flag from insult, and the persons and property of American citizens from imposition and outrage, such as has been practiced by certain tribes along the coast. This duty he should do to the utmost of his ability. He however assured them that notwithstanding he should punish to the fullest extent such as deserved it, he should also respect the rights of the natives and as far as possible prevent any abuse from American traders. And told them should any American visiting their coast ill-use them, or any of their people, to make a proper representation to him or to the commander of any American vessel of war and their grievances should be looked into and if possible their wrongs redressed. The kings were very much delighted with the commodore's expression of good feeling, thanked him, and promised that nothing should be wanting on their part to maintain the good understanding already existing between them; and assured him that their future conduct should be such as to merit a continuation of the good opinion of the American people. An interchange of presents now took place. The kings presenting a couple of bullocks, and the commodore a few pieces of cloth, some tobacco, &c., &c. The next morning Commodore Perry and myself received a formal invitation from the king and headmen, requesting us to make a visit of ceremony to their town. This of course was accepted,

and as soon as we had despatched some little unfinished business at Sinou we proceeded to wait on his Majesty at his principal town, and on reaching it, we found the dignitaries with all the men women and children of the town collected together under the palaver tree, in or near the centre of the town, ready to receive us. We were invited to be seated on stones regularly planted in rows, and only used on such and palaver occasions. The headmen were then introduced, according to their rank in community. 1st. The Governor; 2d. Greegree Man; 3d. War Man, &c., &c. When the ceremony had gone through, the king then welcomed us to his town, expressed great friendship for the Americans and promised to assist them on all occasions, to which the commodore and myself responded. Presents were then interchanged and we parted good friends.

I requested Commodore Perry to detain young Smith on board his vessel until his return from leeward, as hostage for the good conduct of the Fishmen, who I understood were making threats against the settlement. This he consented to do, and sent him with two prisoners that had been seized the day before, and identified by Freeman, as two of the murderers, on board the frigate.

In general I found things at Greenville in a more prosperous condition than I had anticipated. The new emigrants were all comfortably situated, and with only two exceptions, happy and doing well. Most of them had recovered their health, drawn their lands, had cleared and planted considerable farms. Three of their number had died—two of African fever, (one an infant) and a young man accidentally shot by one of his party hunting for deer. So far these emigrants have proved themselves to be decidedly more industrious and enterprizing than their first appearance gave me any reason to expect. The industrious habits of these people, with the accession they make to the colony, have inspired the old settlers with new zeal and prompted them to greater exertion especially in their agricultural pursuits.

The citizens of Greenville held a town meeting on the evening after my arrival to express their opinion in regard to the policy of removing the Fishmen from Sinou and Blue Barra. The opinion was unanimous that the removal of those people would tend more to the advancement of the settlement, than any thing that could be done for them and begged that they should not be allowed to return under any consideration.

The colonists appeared really overjoyed to be rid of the Fishmen, said they would now have some chance of raising live stock and cultivating their farms with some degree of success and not run the risk of being robbed of every thing they could raise. I attended their town meeting, and took the occasion to encourage if possible, the spirit of agriculture that seem to be manifesting itself so extensively among the colonists at this place. They all agree that it is vitally important that they give more of their attention to the soil, and have pledged themselves to do so.

I obtained from Commodore Perry ten muskets with fixtures and two thousand ball cartridges, which, with the guns and ammunition on hand enabled us to put the settlement in a pretty good state of defence, in case any attempt should be made by the Fishmen to attack the settlement after the departure of the squadron.

On the 2d December at noon, just as the squadron was coming to anchor off Settra Kroo, we received intelligence from the shore of the death of Mr. Sawyer, missionary at that place, who died suddenly the evening before; his death was no doubt caused by over exertion or a stroke of the sun. It appears he was in tolerably good health, and on the morning of the day of his death was engaged in visiting through the native villages until 11 o'clock. Returning to the house at that hour was taken ill and died the same evening at half past 11o' clock. We hastened to the shore and reached the mission house just in time to attend the funeral. We found Mrs. Sawyer, of course, in

deep distress in a heathen land, far from friends with only one or two American associates to console and comfort her. Mrs. Sawyer, however, bore her bereavement with a Christian fortitude seldom witnessed. She did not give way to grief and despair as though she would charge God with injustice, but resigned herself into the arms of Him who has promised to be with and take care of his people to the ends of the earth. In Mr. Sawyer, the missionary society has lost a faithful missionary, and Africa a devoted servant and one that promised her much good. This was my first visit to the mission station at Settra Kroo, and I think I shall never forget my feelings—to me indescribable. On entering the house where I found some forty or fifty native girls and boys neatly clad, with books in their hands quietly waiting for the minister to commence the funeral ceremony. During the ceremony some of them appeared deeply affected and seemed as though they could weep for ever over the remains of their friend and benefactor. The kings and chiefs with some two hundred persons from the native villages were also in attendance, and notwithstanding they thronged around the corpse they behaved themselves with becoming decency, and appeared very attentive to what was said. I spoke to Mrs. Sawyer about returning to America, she said no. She could not think of deserting the missionary field, though God in his wise Providence had thought proper to remove her dear husband from his interesting field of labor. She felt it her duty still to remain to do what she could for the perishing natives around her. She tried to be cheerful and endeavored hard to conceal her feelings; but the tear that would involuntary steal down the cheek betrayed the emotion of the soul.

The flags of the ships were at half-mast during the funeral ceremony, and the officers of the squadron paid every attention to their afflicted country woman.

Commodore Perry offered to convey her to any of the American settlements. This she declined, preferring she said, to remain at Settra Kroo to prosecute the objects of her society.

According to arrangement, Monday morning, 27th, Commodore Perry met the king and headmen of the Kroo country in palaver, to demand satisfaction for the outrage committed upon Capt. Brown of New York, (the particulars of which you know.) The king made no attempt to justify the outrage, but readily admitted that the attack upon Captain Brown was unprovoked, as well as unauthorized and the worthless fellow that committed the offence had fled; still they (the kings and chiefs) were ready and willing to make any reparation in their power, as they were anxious to have the matter settled. Said it had given them considerable uneasiness, as they were desirous to be on good terms with all Americans. Commodore Perry after explaining to them (as at Sinou) the object of his visit to the coast required them to sign a document apologizing to the President of the U. States and to the American people for the insult offered to an American citizen, &c. &c. This they very readily agreed to, and were glad to be let off so easily. They delivered to Commodore Perry ten bullocks for the use of the squadron—their value in money to be paid to Captain Brown as reparation for the injury he sustained.

As soon as the Commodore had closed his business, I called the attention of the king and chiefs to the subject of colonial jurisdiction over the Kroo country, and proposed to purchase the territory. After a great deal of palavering (the chiefs being divided on the subject,) they declined selling at present, any part of the country, but wished to enter into a treaty of amity and commerce. I said all I could to induce them to close a bargain at once, and I have no doubt that had the means of paying for it at once been within my reach, I should have succeeded; for until they learned I requested some time to pay the purchase money, a large majority was disposed to sell. As it was, no

alternative was left me, but to submit. I however closed with them an agreement, (a copy of which I herewith transmit) by which they bind themselves not to engage in any way directly or indirectly in the slave-trade, &c. &c.,—and that no foreign officer, agent or subject, except of the colony of Liberia or the American Colonization Society, shall purchase, have, or in any way, by sale, lease or gift, obtain any right to or claim upon the Kroo territory. This I consider one of the most important points between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, and should be secured to the society as soon as possible. Foreign traders have for a long time been endeavoring to get possession of it (to the exclusion of others) for a trading establishment. It affords a larger trade in Camwood and Palm oil than perhaps any other one point on this part of the coast.

Wednesday afternoon, 6th December, as the squadron was coming to anchor in the harbor of Cape Palmas, Mr. Hazlehurst of the Episcopal mission, boarded the Macedonian, bearing a letter from Gov. Russwurm, addressed to Commodore Perry, informing him of the unsettled state of things in the colony, their fears of an attack from the natives, and requesting such aid as the Commodore might be able to render them.

Mr. Hazlehurst represented the situation of Mr. and Mrs. Payne, missionaries at Cavally, as very perilous, hourly expecting to be attacked by the natives, and requested the Commodore if possible to relieve them.

The U. S. Ship Decatur, Capt. Abbott, was despatched immediately to their relief. The same evening she anchored off the harbor and communicated (not without some little opposition however) with Mr. Payne to inform him that succour was at hand. Capt. Abbott landed a little after six the next morning, with five boats, and after some palavering with the natives, succeeded in embarking with Mr. Payne and family and most of their valuable effects, landing them the next day at Cape Palmas. The arrival of the squadron just at this time was most propitious.

To return : it being too late in the afternoon for any of the officers to visit the shore, I accompanied Mr. Hazlehurst in one of the ship's boats manned with Kroomen with a message from the commodore to Governor Russwurm, informing him that in the event of an attack by the natives, at a given signal he would send in armed boats to their assistance, but could not risk the health of his officers and men unless it was absolutely necessary for the defence of the colony. He also proposed to land the following day, and as mediator endeavor to settle the difficulties that were existing between the colonists and natives. At six o'clock the next morning, Lieut. Poor was despatched with a message to King Freeman, provided Gov. Russwurm had no objection, expressing his regret at the misunderstanding he found existing between the Americans and the natives, and requesting he (King Freeman) would meet him and Gov. Russwurm in palaver that day at 10 o'clock, to talk over the matter and if possible settle the difficulties. King Freeman returned for answer that he was willing to meet Commodore Perry and the Governor, but could not make it convenient to do so until the following day, as he must send some distance to summon the other kings and chiefs to attend with him.

Commodore Perry (with a view to convince the natives of his ample force to protect and sustain the colonist and missionaries from any insult or outrage that might be attempted against them—) landed with a number of marines and sailors, (the latter as at every other place where the commodore landed, were not allowed to leave the boats,) and proceeded to the Government House. We had not been there long, when information was received that the natives were assembled in considerable force about a mile down the beach, and in sight of the Government House to administer sassy-water to a poor innocent old man, (chief of a small town) accused by Freeman

and other chiefs, of making witch, enchantry, or by some mysterious agency causing the death of an individual, who two or three days before had died, no doubt, from natural causes. The secret is, that this old man had become obnoxious, from an independence he manifested towards the king in some of their palavers. Commodore Perry with a party of officers, Dr. McGill and myself pushed off immediately to his rescue. At our near approach, the natives suspecting our design, launched the poor fellow, almost dead, in a canoe in charge of a single man to take him across the lake beyond our reach. We seized two of the principal men, who were administering the poison, and the commodore to alarm them threatened to send them as prisoners on board the shipping, unless they delivered to him, immediately the man they had sent off in the canoe. This had the effect. The poison, however, had so affected the old man that the physician who prescribed for him thought his case very doubtful for some time. He however recovered and was very kindly taken care of by Gov. Russwurm. Thus the life of a poor innocent creature has been saved, when all hopes of escape had vanished.

Commodore Perry had an interview with King Freeman, who acknowledged the impolicy of the course pursued by the natives towards the Colony and the missionaries, but very adroitly fixed the blame upon the other chiefs of the country, thanked the commodore for his mediatorial offer, and requested that the matter should remain to be fully explained the next day in general palaver, when all the chiefs would be present.

At two o'clock news reached the Governor, from one of the out-posts, that a large party of natives had attempted to force their way past the guard, and that three of them had been shot. This created, of course, considerable excitement. The commodore, with several officers and some thirty marines, commanded by Lieut. Rich, accompanied Gov. Russwurm some four miles to the spot. On reaching the garrison they found the natives had retired, leaving behind the dead bodies of their comrades. The following seem to be the facts in regard to this unfortunate (or fortunate, if their object really was to attack the settlement,) affair: A party of natives well armed, numbering some sixty or seventy, were seen passing through the woods in the direction of the settlement. A small party kept the road leading directly to the American garrison; the guard ordered them to halt, and questioned them as to the object of their visit to Freeman's town; they replied they were going to attend the funeral ceremony of some man that had died there, (naming the man). This the guard knew to be false, (as the man had been buried several days before) and therefore heightened their suspicion; whereupon the guard refused to allow them to pass unless they would deposite their arms until their return; this they refused to do. It was then insisted that they should remain until the Governor's permission could be obtained. This they also refused to do, and attempted to force their way past the guard, the result was that three fell, and the balance fled to their homes.

The impression is that these bush people having heard the report of some cannon that were discharged by the colonists in the morning, supposed that an attack had been made by Freeman on the Colony, and they were coming down to assist him in murdering and plundering the settlers.

According to promise, King Freeman with most of the kings and headmen of the Greebo tribe, met Commodore Perry and Gov. Russwurm in general palaver. The governor opened the palaver by briefly stating the cause of the present misunderstanding, which in substance was as follows: Some four weeks prior, the kings and chiefs of the whole Greebo people met at Freeman's town for the ostensible purpose of appointing a head king, and to arrange and settle all old difficulties; at the close of the

council they made a law requiring colonists to pay very extravagant fixed prices for all articles they might wish to purchase from the natives, (about 100 per cent. more than they had been in the habit of paying); against this the colonists protested. The king then stopped all intercourse, and withdrew from the settlement such native children as had been (many of them for a long while) living in the families of colonists, interdicted all trade with natives of other tribes as well as with foreign vessels, and threatened to starve them out.

King Freeman in reply to this, acknowledged that they had done wrong even in making such a law, and particularly wrong in interdicting trade; but said matters would not have been carried to such extent if Gov. Russwurm had not sent them word he would eat grass before he would submit to any such law; this remark irritated them. The kings then were determined that he might try the grass. He said the country people generally liked Gov. Russwurm; he had always treated them kindly; and if it was not for the bad influence of certain colonists in his confidence they could get along without any difficulty.

Gov. Russwurm remarked to King Freeman that he had deceived him too often to again credit what he said; in a few weeks he will have forgotten all that he has now said, and no doubt find themselves again involved in new difficulties. He therefore thought it best for both parties that King Freeman's town be removed to a greater distance from the American settlement; said he was authorized to pay any reasonable sum to effect this. Commodore Perry remarked here that he could have nothing to do with their political organization; the object of his meeting with them was solely to adjust their difficulties, if possible, and to bring about a reconciliation. This had been happily effected; he would now leave them to arrange other matters between themselves.

Commodore Perry then demanded from Yellow Will (king of Cavally) an explanation of his conduct towards Mr. Payne, missionary at his place. He explained to Yellow Will, at considerable length, the object of the good people in the United States in sending missionaries among them; spoke of the deprivations these missionaries must naturally suffer, far from friends and native land, removed from all civilized society, and all to do them good; and then in return to receive such treatment at their hands was base ingratitude. Yellow Will attempted in a blundering manner to excuse himself, making many apologies, promising that if Mr. Payne will return he shall be treated with every attention and respect.

Gov. Russwurm was present at a council held on board the Macedonian, December 9th, and stated a number of important facts that had come to his knowledge in regard to the murder and piracy committed by the natives on the American schooner Mary Carver. From these statements, and other facts that had come to the knowledge of Com. Perry, the council was of opinion that the natives inhabiting the whole coast from Rock Boukah to Grand Berebee, inclusive, were concerned, either directly or indirectly, in the murder and piracy, and should be visited and called to answer for their misconduct.

The commodore having previously notified King Tom of his intention to visit the shore, and the object of his visit, on Monday, 11th December, disembarked an armed force of about two hundred men (sailors and marines) at Rock Boukah. The surf being very rough the boats were anchored just outside the breakers, and the men landed in canoes. On landing we found the natives, numbering some three or four hundred, well armed with muskets, spears and knives, drawn up in a line on the beach, and four or five war men in their war costume strutting majestically up and down the line, making such gestures as I have witnessed on former occasions when natives were

preparing for an attack. The commodore, who at first intended to land only a small guard of marines, seeing these movements ordered Captain Mayo to land his force and occupy the most favorable position for defence, in case of an attack from the natives. Whilst Captain Mayo was forming his men the natives made several quite military movements, deploying on his flank, &c., &c. As to myself I felt comparatively easy, as I knew nothing would be attempted by the natives as long as they remained drawn up in a line on the open beach. The town being abandoned by all the inhabitants except a small party of armed men stationed at each gate, we entered and took possession, posting a sentry at the gates to watch the movements of the natives outside, to give alarm in case of an attack, and to prevent any armed natives from entering the town. The king was then summoned to attend the palaver, but refused unless permitted to have a large guard to attend him. Whilst this question was being settled, a number of armed men attempted to force past the guard stationed at the east gate; the alarm being given a number of officers and a detachment of marines proceeded to the spot, where we found Lieut. Rich and Purser Bridge outside of the palisade, trying to pacify an infuriated set of fellows that almost surrounded them. I knew their danger,—perhaps they did not. The war horn had sounded, and war chieftains were going in every direction ringing their war bells, evidently preparing for an attack. In fact the armed men had commenced to skirt the woods; and at that moment if by any accident a gun had been fired, an attack would have been the sure result. I saw the old governor at a little distance and managed to get in speech of him. I told him I knew what was going on, reminding him that I was no stranger, and well acquainted with their war customs; if they wished to fight we were prepared for them, and they need not think to surprise us; therefore he had better order his war men to cease their preparations, put up their war horns and bells and quietly talk the palaver. I kept the old fellow near me, determined not to let him go until things became quiet again.

It was agreed that the king's guard arrange themselves on one side of the palaver house and a party of marines on the other. Thus arranged the palaver commenced. King Tom disclaimed any part in the murder of the captain and crew of the schooner *Mary Carver* at Little Berebee; said it was true that Krako was a distant relation of his, and died at his town, but he knew nothing of the murder and seizure of the vessel until some time after it had occurred, nor had he shared in any way any of the spoil;—said some of his people visited Little Berebee soon after the seizure, and Krako gave them a little cloth, and a few other articles, which is all that he has seen of the goods. It was then proposed to King Tom that if he wished to establish his innocence it would be well for him to attend the palaver to be held at Krako's town; this he readily agreed to. Commodore Perry offered him a passage on board one of the ships, which he accepted, and by three the same afternoon, with his suite, was on board the *Macedonian*. Messengers were despatched the same afternoon to the kings and chiefs of the Bassa, Tabou, and Grand Berebee tribes, to inform them that they were suspected of having participated in the murder and piracy committed at Little Berebee, and were therefore required to attend a palaver to be held at Krako's town.

Supposing that Krako would not have the audacity to meet the officers of an American squadron, I readily credited a report we heard to windward that he and his people had abandoned their town on the beach and taken shelter in towns more remote. In this, however, I was mistaken; for as the squadron came to anchor in the harbor, we discovered suspended on a pole near the town a dirty looking flag, the colors of which could not be distinguished, but which, afterwards, we ascertained to be the flag of the Portuguese schooner captured by the natives at that place only a few months before the seizure of the *Mary Carver*; this of course removed our doubts as to their intention of meeting us.

On the morning of the 13th, all the boats of the squadron, with a force of about two hundred men, landed at Ben Krako's town. A number of armed natives were mustered along the beach in detached parties. A little distance from the landing place we saw a group in earnest conversation, about thirty yards from us, near one of the gates of the town or palisade ; in the centre we saw one we supposed to be the king. On approaching them we were received rather coolly. However, Captain Abbot and myself ventured to enter the town, and passing rapidly through it, saw enough to convince us that military preparations were going on, and that we would do well to keep a good look-out.

The commodore (to prevent any such difficulty as occurred at Rock Boukah) had constructed, of boat oars and awnings, a tent on the beach, to be used as a palaver house ; while the sailors and marines were drawn up on the right, (fronting the town.) A party of natives, about equal in number, took their station on the left of the tent.

Krako being required to state what he had to say in extenuation of his guilt for the murder of Capt. Farwell, &c. &c., with great boldness, said it was true Capt. Farwell had been executed at his town. That his life had been forfeited by his own rash conduct. Said that Capt. Farwell had murdered two of his (Krako's) boys who had been sent on board his vessel to deliver a lot of goods which Captain Farwell had left with him for sale, but on account of their inferior quality he had not been able to dispose of them. Said Capt. Farwell refused to receive the goods, became infuriated, and finally murdered the boys. He disclaimed having seized the vessel, said she drifted on shore, bilged, and sunk with every thing in her. He was a little puzzled here how to account for the crew, and came to a dead halt. It was too apparent that he intended to lie himself out of the whole affair. Commodore Perry discovering such was the case, remarked to Krako that he wanted no more of his lies, and in an under tone ordered Lieut. Contee to bring up a guard of marines. Whether this was heard or not is uncertain, but a moment afterwards one of the kings made a movement to the rear, and passed out of the palaver house. As he gained the rear of the tent, and within a few paces of a party of natives he threw up his hands, when immediately a gun was discharged by one of his party, and simultaneously the king and his interpreter rushed out of the palaver house, when a general melee took place. Commodore Perry seized the king by his gown, as he attempted to escape, which giving way he grappled with him seizing a cloth fastened around his loins and in the struggle fell and was dragged some fifteen or twenty yards through the sand, when a sailor by a blow over the head with the butt end of his musket brought the king to the ground. He received almost at the same moment several bayonet stabs, and but for the stern interposition of the commodore's authority would, no doubt, have been killed on the spot. The interpreter in running, and within a few paces of the palisade was shot dead through the back by Capt. Tattnall.

Ben Krako was certainly the most powerful and determined fellow, I think I ever saw, for notwithstanding the severe wounds he had received, several hours afterwards discovering a musket dropped by some of the natives, a little distance from him, he rose up, and made for it with the spring of a tiger. Capt. Mayo observing the movement darted towards him and reached the spot just as he grasped the musket, with the other hand he seized Capt. Mayo, and they both fell. Capt. Mayo with a great deal of skill and presence of mind, just as Krako was bringing his piece to bear on him, drew from his belt a pistol, sprung the bayonet and stabbed him in the breast. This caused him to relax his hold. It then required several persons to secure him. He was taken on board the Macedonian where he received every attention from Dr. Du Barry but died the next day.

After the natives delivered their first fire most of them retreated to the woods, on the

right of the town, opposite the landing and near the boats, where, notwithstanding volley after volley was discharged in the direction from nearly our whole line, they kept up a brisk fire for more than an hour, and so annoyed the embarkation that it was thought best to advance and dislodge them. This Capt. Tattnall and Lieut. Rich, at the head of a party of sailors and marines, soon effected.

It was found they had opened a ditch and thrown up a small breast work in this thicket from behind which they fired on the boats with impunity. Driven from this post they moved a little distance down the beach, and kept up an irregular fire until the town had been burnt to the ground, and the whole force re-embarked. In this affair the Americans suffered but little, two officers and three or four men slightly wounded by random slugs. Had the natives been furnished with leaden bullets and understood a little better the use of fire arms, we should no doubt, have suffered much.

Commodore Perry had determined, if by any means he could satisfy himself, that the kings and headmen of the neighboring tribes, had in any way participated in the plunder of the Mary Carver, to compel them to pay in four annual instalments an amount equal to the value of the vessel and cargo, for the benefit of all concerned. But Krako he determined to punish by burning his towns, and seizing him and as many of the murderers as he could get hold of, as prisoners to be kept at Monrovia until he could learn the pleasure of his Government.

King Tom of Rock Boukah, and George of Bassa, who were present at the palaver, and might have joined the natives had they thought proper to do so, remained with the Americans and returned on board the Macedonian. This conduct on their part, and the absence of sufficient proof to convict them, though strongly suspected, induced the commodore to dismiss them unconditionally. They however very cordially entered into an agreement with Commodore Perry to protect and defend all American citizens who may hereafter visit the coast between certain limits and to make themselves responsible for the safety of their lives and property.

On the morning of the 15th, the squadron having run down a few miles, Commodore Perry landed a force, amounting to some two hundred and fifty or three hundred men, to burn five villages belonging to the Krako family, who were all engaged in the murder and piracy, extending along the beach about eight miles. This work was soon accomplished by Captain Mayo, who had the general command, and Captains Tattnall and Abbot who commanded divisions. By five o'clock the same day the towns were all in ashes and the whole force re-embarked without the loss of a man, and only one wounded, (he being badly shot through the thigh) though the natives kept up a pretty constant fire from the woods, especially from a thicket near one of the towns. Commodore Perry, in his boat, pulling down opposite this town was received very graciously by a volley from the natives, who until then had concealed themselves behind a small blind, made of clap boards near the landing. A few discharges from our muskets compelled them to retire into the woods when they satisfied themselves with firing at the party on shore.

It is not known that any natives were killed at the place. At Ben Krako's it is reported eight were killed and four badly wounded.

On the 16th at noon the squadron anchored off Grand Berebee and were soon boarded by King Tom, and a number of his chiefs and headmen. They disclaimed any part in the murder of Captain Farwell, or any connexion with the Krako family. King Tom said he protested against Krako's conduct as soon as he heard of the murder, which protest so enraged old Krako that he threatened to make war upon him. Since which time they have had no communication together. He spoke of Krako as a very bad man, that deserved death, and if possible a worse punishment. Said that Ben Krako

was as deeply implicated as his brother, who was king of the town at the time of the murder, but since dead. Said it was a concerted plan of the whole Krako family. And he felt very happy that they had been so signally punished, for they were ruining the character of the whole country. He would have punished them himself if he had had force. And now that they were broken up he intended to prevent them from returning to the beach and rebuilding their towns.

The commodore read to them the agreement signed by kings Tom and George of Rock Boukah and Bassa, with which they were very much pleased and said they would sign with a great deal of pleasure; this done, the squadron bore up for Cape Palmas which place we reached on the evening of the 20th, having had interviews and obtained the signatures (to the document signed by kings Tom and George) of all the kings and chiefs between Cavally River and Grand Berebee.

We found every thing quiet at Cape Palmas. The natives however, were in considerable anxiety to learn what had brought the commodore back so quickly as they understood he expected to be away some two or three months. It had been rumored a day or two before that the commodore intended to destroy Freeman's Town.

Here the squadron parted company, the Saratoga for Port Praya *via* Monrovia, and the Decatur on a cruise to leeward. I took passage on board the former, and on the evening of the 25th was landed safe in the quiet little town of Monrovia, and was glad to find during my absence every thing had been conducted quite to my satisfaction.

Commodore Perry, as you will at once see, is entitled to much credit for the able manner in which he has conducted the whole of these palavers. No one could have managed them better.

In every instance he has been most successful in obtaining satisfaction for outrages committed on American citizens, and of impressing the natives with a proper respect for the American flag. Though firm and decided in all his intercourse with them, he used no unnecessary threats or menaces, but invariably treated them kindly—heard what they had to say,—admonished them as to their future conduct,—and warned them of the punishment that would certainly follow any outrage committed upon Americans or insult offered to the American flag.

By this course he has gained the confidence and esteem of the natives along the whole coast. So averse was he to taking life, that even at Berebee when the natives commenced the attack, he would not allow them to be pursued or fired at more than was absolutely necessary for the preservation of his own men.

Commodore Perry was well sustained by his officers in all his operations along the coast. They seem to know, and do their duty; and a more gentlemanly set, I think I have never seen. I am personally indebted to every one of them for the kind attention shown me, and the great interest they manifest for the prosperity of Liberia.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

To Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

THE COLONIAL WAREHOUSE,
MONROVIA, Jan. 23d, 1844.

Rev. & Dear Sir :

Your favors of 29th May, and 12th Sept. came to hand. I have commenced to make out, and hope to have finished in time to go by this vessel, the transactions at this establishment for the last two years. Should it not be completed in time, you will please to make every allowance for me, as I have considerable writing to do, to go by this vessel, and very little time at my command to do it in.

We know that the farm does not pay its expenses, and at present I cannot see clearly how it can be made to support itself. We have high prices to pay those men who work at the farm and they are required to be good field hands. I have always understood that the society's intention in carrying on the farm, was to give employment to the poor, and to prove if possible, that sugar could be made in the colony, hoping that some of the colonists might be induced to engage in the business. By examining the quarterly account sent from the warehouse you will readily be informed of the number of hands kept and paid at the colonial farm. Indigent persons who are unable to work will prefer begging their bread, to living on the farm where they cannot easily obtain such necessities as persons in their condition generally require.

The farm and its appurtenances would not sell for any thing like its value, unless the conditions were very favorable. We do not find the colonists willing to lay out at once, any large sum on a farm. They prefer mercantile pursuits to farming, which if properly managed, will pay them a moderate but quick profit.

Every one of our intelligent citizens believe that agriculture is the surest road to wealth and independence. Nevertheless, they have not engaged in it on a large scale. Still I do not doubt but that within five years, we shall have in the colony many beautiful and profitable farms. Don't understand me to say that we have no farms at the present time, for within the last two years, many have turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil and have been amply paid for their trouble. If the society concludes to sell the farm and its fixtures, it will be proper for you to say what the conditions shall be, what time would be allowed to pay for it, and what you consider it ought to sell for.

I hope however that the operations at the farm may be carried on this year on a cheaper scale. I shall try to manage it in such a way as to make it pay its expenses.

Every day we are becoming more and more convinced of the importance of having the right to all the territory between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas. Is this desirable object not to be accomplished? Can't you induce the friends of Liberia to raise a sum sufficient to purchase a schooner, and load her with proper merchandize, and send her out immediately to purchase this line of coast.

We are gratified to have on our coast an American squadron. Com. Perry and his officers express themselves as being much pleased with the colony and the appearance of things. The officers show a willingness to assist us all in their power.

I shall send you by the "Latrobe," from the colonial warehouse, a few tons of camwood; I am very sorry we cannot send you more. You know we have been without supplies for a long time, and when you take every thing into consideration, the supply by the "Latrobe" must be considered a very moderate one. I know you have many difficulties to encounter in collecting money; and when I learn from the papers the depressed state of money matters in your country, it becomes a matter of surprise to me how you have managed to get on as well as you have. But I hope this depression will not continue long, I understand that things are beginning to look better.

We have looked over, very slightly, the first two numbers of Dr. Bacon's Wanderings in Africa, enough to convince us that we may expect in him a strong opposer. We are at a loss to account for the enmity which he shows towards us. I am sure we tried to live on terms of peace with him, although his behavior while here was most ungentlemanly. Can you not make it convenient to favor us with his book? There are only two of the numbers in the colony; and as every body is anxious to have a peep at them, we could but glance over them slightly. His attack on that good and pious man, Mr. Ashmun, shows the Doctor to be a wicked man, and unworthy of the confidence of gentlemen.

Dr. Lugenbeel is here. He is a good man. He has been troubled with the fever but slightly. At all times and seasons he attends to the duties of his profession as becomes a Christian gentleman. And I am pleased that he is satisfied with the state of things in Liberia. I should think him worthy of your confidence in every respect.

To you I am under many obligations; frequently I am honored with letters from you. And I assure you that when I see I am thought of across the ocean, by receiving your kind, interesting, and faithful communications, it inspires me with renewed vigor to prosecute the duties assigned me.

May your life be long devoted to the cause of Africa.

In haste, but very truly,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. LEWIS.

Rev. Wm. McLAIN,

Treasurer Am. Col. Soc., Washington City.

We consider the facts and statements contained in the following letter from Dr. Lugenbeel of very great value. He is a gentleman of high moral worth, of great discernment and excellent professional knowledge. His testimony in regard to the climate, the health, the productions—the morals, the piety, and the general prosperity of the colony deserves the candid consideration of all who have been the least sceptical on these subjects.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

January 17th, 1844.

DEAR SIR :—I embrace the first opportunity afforded since my arrival in the colony, to let you know that I reached the place of my destination in safety, considerably benefited in health by the voyage across the ocean ; that I am still alive, and have tolerably fair prospects of continuing so, notwithstanding the discouraging predictions of some of my friends in the United States, to the contrary.

I arrived at Monrovia on the 16th of November, after a passage of fifty three days. My first impressions in regard to the appearance of the country, of the town of Monrovia, of the inhabitants, and in regard to the character of the climate, were very favorable. Indeed, I may say that I was agreeably surprised, if not disappointed, in almost every respect. I found a beautiful country of rich arable land ; in many places, teeming with the productions of industrious agriculture ; but principally covered with a dense, verdant, and apparently impenetrable forest, extending far into the interior ; while, on the other side, the deep, broad ocean rolls in grandeur, presenting a vast sheet of waters, the swelling surf of which breaks against the rocky base of the bold and majestic promontory of Cape Mesurado, which towers in sublimity nearly three hundred feet above the angry waves. I found a neat little town, located on an eminence some sixty feet or more above the level of the sea ; and commanding a fine view of the ocean on the west and south, and of the dense and beautiful forest on the east and north ; with the Little Mesurado

river in full view, quietly winding its way to mingle its waters with those of the broad Atlantic. I found a community intelligent and enterprising; many of them actively engaged in agricultural and commercial pursuits; and all seeming to be contented and happy; most of them residing in houses handsomely and substantially built, and neatly and comfortably furnished. I found a climate mild and pleasant, much more so, indeed, than might be expected in a location so near the equator. The warmth of the atmosphere is by no means as great as I have frequently experienced in the United States. The mercury in the thermometer has not risen above eighty-six degrees at any time since my arrival in the colony; notwithstanding the weather during the months of December and January, is generally warmer than during any other two months in the year. Besides, we always have pleasant land and sea breezes, which tend very much to moderate the heat of the atmosphere. Indeed, I have frequently found woolen clothing necessary, especially in the morning and evening; and I have several times slept beneath a pair of blankets at night.

Notwithstanding I arrived at what is generally considered the most unhealthy time in the year—the conclusion of the rainy season, yet I did not find a great deal of sickness among the colonists. And from the observations that I have been able to make, since my arrival, compared with observations made while I was engaged in the study and practice of medicine in the District of Columbia, I am satisfied that the citizens of Liberia enjoy as good health as the free colored people do in that section of the Union. The general opinion relative to the diseases of this country, or rather, to what is improperly called *the African fever*, is decidedly erroneous. Many persons think that it is utterly impossible for an individual, white or colored, to reside in this country, without experiencing one attack or more of *the fever*, generally within a few weeks after his arrival. This is certainly a mistake; for I have conversed with several persons who have resided in the colony for years; and who assured me that they never had a day's sickness since they first landed on this coast; and some have told me that they have enjoyed better health in Liberia, than they did in the United States, previous to their emigration. There is no doubt that every individual who removes from a temperate climate to a tropical one,—every person who comes from the United States to Africa, will undergo some acclimating process,—will perhaps experience some feelings, to which he was not accustomed before; but sometimes this is so slight as not to interfere with his regular business, or not to confine him to his bed for a single day.

In regard to myself, I may remark, that I left America with a constitution naturally not very robust, and considerably impaired by close application to intellectual pursuits; notwithstanding which I have resided in Africa more than two months, during which time I have been exposed more or less every day, to the rays of the sun, and have made several professional visits at night,—on one occasion left my bed; and yet I have not had an attack of the dreadful *African fever*, “the deadly coast fever,” about which so much has been said and written by individuals who never saw the coast of Africa, even in the dim distant horizon. I

believe however, that I have been undergoing a process of acclimation, ever since I arrived in the colony. I think that my physical system has been undergoing some change; which I hope may prepare me for a residence of at least a few years in Liberia. I attribute my good health so far, in some measure, to cheerfulness of mind, and a determination not to get sick. However ludicrous this last remark may appear to some, yet it will not seem strange to those who have resided in a tropical climate. I have no doubt that much of the mortality, in this country, is the result, in a great measure, of mental despondency,—that many persons die, in consequence of their abandonment of hope, and not making any effort of the mind to resist the depressing effects of the fever in this climate. Many come to Africa expecting to be sick; and when they do get sick, they give up all hope of getting well; and not unfrequently they manifest no disposition to do anything for themselves, or to have anything done for them.

From all the observations that I have been able to make, and from all the information I can collect, I am satisfied, that in many cases, sickness in this country may be attributed to imprudence in eating and exposure. The climate is frequently blamed for that which is the result of personal imprudence. There is a great variety of fruits and vegetables in this part of Africa to tempt the appetite; but prudence must be exercised in the use of them, especially by new-comers, or sickness will be the result. I believe that colored persons can live as long in Liberia as in the United States; and I am convinced that, with proper precaution, white persons can endure this climate better than is generally supposed; or than the preceding fatality would justify us in believing. Missionaries who come to this country generally undertake to perform too much physical and mental labor; the latter of which is perhaps quite as injurious as the former; but when they are combined they tend speedily to prostrate the powers of the system, and in consequence of not enjoying the invigorating effects produced by a change of atmospheric temperature, the individual frequently does not recover his physical energies, which might have been preserved in a healthy condition for a longer period, by moderation—by prudence. From the nature and extent of my duties, however, which are necessarily very arduous, requiring exposure to the heat of the sun, as also sometimes to the night air, I cannot expect to enjoy an uninterrupted state of health. But did the necessity for such exposure not exist, so far as health alone is concerned, I would rather live in Liberia than in some parts of the United States.

But after all, it must be acknowledged, that this is not the country for *white persons*. The ability to resist the effects of the climate, and the malarious influences of this country, is in general proportionate to the color of the skin. Those persons who have very dark skin, other things being equal, enjoy better health than individuals of lighter complexion. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we reflect, that the native inhabitants of this country are of a sable hue. Many of the natives live to a very advanced age; nor are they generally subject to much sickness.

The colony is certainly in a prosperous condition at present. Since the memorable Gay-toombie war four years ago, during the administration

of the brave and noble, the beloved and lamented Buchanan,* peace has reigned throughout our borders ; and commerce and agriculture have been steadily progressing onward. In regard to the latter, however, there has not been that advancement, which is desirable. But, in many places the land has been cleared, and the people are begining to see the importance, the necessity, of turning their attention to the cultivation of the soil. Thousands of flourishing coffee trees are now growing ; and in a few years, I think that this will be a profitable article of exportation. The sugar-cane may be seen in many places in a luxuriant richness ; but in consequence of almost insurmountable difficulties, in procuring the sugar from the cane the people cannnot, at present, make this in sufficient quantities, to become a source of wealth to the colony. It is worthy of remark, however, that the citizens of Liberia can, and do live far more comfortably, than the free colored people do in the United States. They differ in another respect from their colored brethren in America,—that is in understanding and appreciating the blessings of liberty. A citizen of the United States, in whatever section of the Union he may reside, in visiting Liberia, will very soon find his former prejudices (if he had any) giving away ; and he will not scruple to associate with many of the inhabitants of the colony ; providing, of course, he is himself a gentleman ; for he will find individuals whose intelligence and gentlemanly deportment merit his respect. This I have seen fully exemplified in the repeated visits of the officers of the American squadron, stationed on this coast, several of whom are slave holders, from the Southern States. I have, at different times, sat down at the table of our excellent Governor, in company with Commodore Perry, and some forty or fifty naval officers ; and several ladies and gentleman of this place. Governor Roberts is a gentleman in the true sense of the term ; dignified, intelligent, agreeable and unassuming ; in all respects well qualified, in my humble opinion, to fill the gubernatorial chair of the Commonwealth of Liberia. In visiting this place, a stranger is at once struck with the remarkably neat appearance of every thing around him, and the air of cheerfulness which seems to be depicted on every countenance. And on the holy sabbath day, he cannot but observe with pleasure, the manner in which that day is kept. Never in my life, in any community, have I witnessed more solemnity, more reverence, and apparently more genuine religious feeling on the sabbath day, than I have observed in Monrovia.

I have not yet commenced the system of medical tuition which the Society desire ; and in regard to which I feel much anxiety. Governor Roberts was absent for several weeks after my arrival ; and since his return, his multifarious engagements have prevented him from making the necessary arrangements. He thinks that there will not be much difficulty in procuring two young men of tolerable education, who will apply themselves assiduously to the study of medicine under my instructions.

* The self-sacrifice of the heroic Buchanan in the cause of African Colonization, together with that of his illustrious and venerated prototype, Ashmun, will forever be a beacon-light whose rays will never cease to shine upon this benighted land. The memory of these two faithful friends of Liberia—one the founder, the other the defender of the Colony—is held in almost sacred veneration by every true-hearted Liberian.

It is my ardent desire to be able to accomplish something for the good of the colonists,—something to which I can look back with pleasure in after years, should it please an all-wise Providence to spare my life. I sincerely hope that I may be able to reside in Liberia, until I shall have succeeded in educating two young men for the practice of medicine; and shall see them established in the profession, and successfully engaged in combating disease. Then, and not till then, do I desire to return to my native land.

Yours, &c,

REV. R. R. GURLEY,

Sec'y. Am. Col. Society.

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

The following article came to us through the Post Office, in a printed tract of eight pages. It is worthy of a place in every paper in the land. It has evidently been prepared with great care. And whoever reads must feel their hearts stirred by its forcible appeals and its unanswerable arguments. And whoever does not read it, cannot know what they have lost, or will lose thereby. Would that a copy of it were placed in every family in the the land.

OUR OBLIGATIONS TO THE COLORED MAN.

READ AND REFLECT!—The divine precept, “Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,” imposes on every man a solemn obligation—an obligation binding each one to the exercise of that benevolence which sincerely desires and actively promotes the happiness of others. This precept and the obligation thence resulting are founded on the natural relations of man to his fellow-man. As *men*, they are connected by a community of nature, of sympathies, of capacities and susceptibilities; and to some extent are necessarily dependent on each other for their happiness. We are bound then “to do good and communicate unto *all* men, as we have opportunity,” because they are *men* possessing a common nature, and placed in the same general circumstances of being with ourselves. The answer which our blessed Lord gave to the cavilling question, “Who then is my neighbor?” amply proves this position. No local or national prejudices, no color or caste can alter, impair or abate ought of this righteous obligation. God has laid its broad foundations too deeply in the nature of things to be affected by men’s passion, prejudice or caprice.

While this obligation cannot be altered or diminished in power till the essential attributes of human nature be changed, yet it may be greatly enhanced by the circumstances in which men are placed relatively to each other. If the providence of God have brought within our reach, and under our immediate observation, a class of our fellow-men suffering the deprivation of many privileges which we enjoy, and subjected to many evils from which we are exempt, this obligation of the great law of love which binds us to do good to them as *men*, is obviously enhanced by the consideration that they are *SUFFERING* fellow-men. We are taught this alike by the approbation which the Savior bestowed on the conduct of the good Samaritan, and by the noble sympathies and charities of our regenerated nature.

Again, if we "be partakers of the benefit," or enjoy any advantages resulting directly or indirectly from the condition and labors of this class of our unhappy fellow-men, then the great law of benevolence binds us by an augmented obligation to do good to them in return. Now if these remarks be true, then dear reader, *the colored people* of this country have urgent and solemn claims on your philanthropy, your sympathy, and your Christian charity. There are in the United States, as appears by the last census, 386,265 free colored people. A population *three times* the number of that of the Sandwich Islands! They are not only your fellow-men, but God in his providence has made them literally your "neighbors." Have your love, your sympathy, your prayers, your solicitude, your efforts and your contributions been as abundant, and affected as much for them as for the Sandwich Islanders? That these colored people are suffering the deprivation of numerous privileges and blessings which you enjoy, is a fact attested by your own observation. They are overshadowed by the superior intelligence, the social and political advantages, the monopoly of trade, and the facilities of acquiring influence and wealth, which constitute the privileged existence of the white population of this country. In "every track and lane of life" they have to meet that inveterate prejudice against their color which blights the best hopes and repels the noblest aspirations of their nature. They are embarrassed in that natural pursuit of happiness which is *the birthright of man*, by the shackles of an arbitrary and iron caste, and by the potency of a popular opinion at present irresistible. Were we to exchange places with them, and be subjected to the social, civil, and political grievances which they have to endure, it would break our spirits and utterly overwhelm us in despondency. Reader, does not their condition enhance the obligation of the law of love which binds you to your neighbor? If you have "the same mind in you which was also in Christ Jesus," who, "while we were yet sinners *died for us*," ought you not to seek by every practicable method to bless and benefit this class of your suffering fellow-men, at any sacrifice within the power of your hand to make? Have you ever computed how much of your present comfort and prosperity you owe to the previous and almost forgotten toil and privation of the colored man? Where is now the well cultivated farm, even in the North, that has not in the earlier periods of our history been cleared or tilled by the hapless sons of Africa? The travail and the tears of their exile aided in making the wilderness to bud and blossom here, and now form some of the most affecting and mournful reminiscences of by-gone times. Their patient and ill-requited labor levelled many a mound, filled many a ditch, built dwellings, storehouses and wharves in most or all of our cities along the sea-board. The results of their former unwearied and joyless industry are an inwoven and inseparable part of our present prosperity. Were all the results of the colored man's captivity and unmurmuring servitude in this country now subtracted from our wealth and resources, the deduction thus made would teach us an impressive lesson as regards our obligations to that unhappy race. At an expense of every thing most dear to man, they have contributed to advance us to that position where our very prosperity re-acts disastrously on their present condition. If there be any people on the face of the globe to whom the white population of this country are bound by the strongest obligations

of humanity, sympathy, gratitude and justice, it is the proscribed, aggrieved, injured colored race. Reader that race has claims on *you*. Your obligations to them are not only *pressing* but *present* obligations. You must do something for their benefit *now*, or bear the heavy responsibility of violating the most urgent and solemn obligations of the law of love to your neighbor. The present colored generation must not pass away till you have asked in reference to them, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and put your heart and your hand in *earnest* to the work of promoting their temporal and eternal well-being. Your obligation to the colored man is *threefold*, 1: To benefit him personally by his own improvement and elevation. 2. To do this, if practicable, in a way that shall directly or indirectly tend to promote the emancipation of his brethren now in slavery. And 3. That his improved condition may bear on the civilization and Christianization of the multitudes of his benighted brethren in Africa. Now, reader, in the existing state of things, in actual present circumstances, is there any better or more eligible mode of discharging this *threefold IMMEDIATE* obligation to the colored man, than by availing yourself of the plan of African Colonization? By this you can restore him to his fatherland, from which the inhuman cupidity of your ancestry violently tore his sires—a land to whose climate, soil and productions, the Creator has adapted the physical constitution, the natural instincts and habits of the colored man. The providence of God has fitted up and furnished an asylum for him on the western coast of his own Africa. Planted and flourishing there is a colony of his brethren, his "kinsmen according to the flesh," of one language with himself, enjoying the blessings of freedom without any invidious distinctions. A young republic is there administered by wise and salutary laws, and containing its infant institutions of religion and learning. There the pursuits of a lucrative trade or an easy and well repaid agriculture are open to him, and the road to competency and to wealth is unobstructed by privileged white competitors. Their intellectual, social, civil and political distinctions are objects of his *legitimate* aspiration, because *actually* within his reach. His rights as a man are secured to him by the double guaranty of law and public sentiment, and all the lures to the lofty hopes and generous aspirings of nature there gather their attractions upon him. Reader, at present is there any thing better that you *can* do for the colored man, than to furnish the means of placing him in the colony of Liberia? Do you say that this would be "expatriating" him? What? when he is *willing* and anxious to go? as hundreds of free colored men and emancipated slaves *now* are, and are only waiting for the American Colonization Society to furnish them the requisite aid to return to Africa! Are our adventurous and enterprising young men "expatriated," when, under an impulse kindred to that which leads the colored man to seek his fortunes in the colony of Liberia, they exile themselves from their homes and brave the sickly regions of the south and south-west, or plant themselves on distant and inhospitable shores? When then, actuated by similar feelings, and lured on by similar hopes and prospects, the colored man desires to enter on the same pursuit in the only place where success to *him* seems probable, why deny him the means of doing so through a morbid, not to say a *mock* sensibility about his "expatriation?" Do you say you prefer doing what you can to elevate and restore him to

an equality of rights in this country? Reader, how far is this *at present* practicable? Your obligation to the colored man, remember, is a *present* obligation. Point to the colored community in this country, which, as such, have *actually* been raised to and *now* enjoy this elevation and equality. To theorise on this subject and settle abstractly what *should be*, or to turn prophet and predict a hastening *social* millenium, is quite a different thing from showing us, *at present*, an unequivocal example of the *practicability* and *success* of efforts to ameliorate essentially the condition of the colored people who remain in this country. Where is the community of this unhappy people *here*, of whom a credible witness could bear the same testimony that a minister of the Gospel who resided amongst them, bore to the colonists of Liberia nearly ten years ago? "Here are to be seen," says he, "intelligent, sensible, and in many cases well educated colored gentlemen, with whom it is pleasing to converse, and whose houses and families give evidence of good order, morality, temperance and industry. Here are ministers of the Gospel who add to all this a faithful and untiring zeal to promote the cause of Christ generally, and, as it should be, to promote the prosperity of their several denominations." Take then another witness, a colored minister of the Gospel, who after residing a while in the colony himself, returned to this country for his family and took them back with him to Africa. He remarks, "The moral of the colonists I regard as superior to the same population in any part of the United States. A drunkard is a rare spectacle, and when exhibited is put under the ban of public opinion at once. To the praise of Liberia be it spoken, I did not hear during my residence in it a solitary oath uttered by a settler; this abominable practice has not yet stained its moral character and reputation, and heaven grant it never may!" Now, have all the efforts that have been made to elevate the colored people in the midst of us here, resulted in presenting a community of any considerable number of whom the above description would be even *measurably* true? Do you say that you prefer expending your efforts and your money in assisting fugitive slaves to escape to Canada and secure their freedom? Reader, are you *sure* that *this* is *the best way* of fulfilling your obligation and benefiting the colored man? Are the soil, climate and productions of *Canada* congenial to the constitution and habits of the descendants of Africans? Does the genius of British colonial government promise to gratify the love of liberty, and foster in the colored man the rational hope of rising to political distinction there? Can he ever expect *there* to qualify himself for the duties and become the actual participant in the noble work of self-government? Will the great element of *republican* liberty bring its genial impulses on him there, and urge him to aspire to the true dignity and the lofty destinies of a freeman? Can any of the colored refugees in Canada now say of themselves what the colonists of Liberia have said of *their* condition? "Truly we have a goodly heritage, and if there is any thing lacking in the character and condition of the people of this colony, it can never be charged to the account of the country; it must be the fruit of our own mismanagement, or slothfulness, or vice. It is a topic of our weekly and daily thanksgiving to Almighty God, both in public and in private, and He knows with what sincerity, that we were ever conducted by his Providence to this shore."

They then add, with great point, "Men may theorise and speculate

about their plans in America, but there can be no speculation here. The cheerful abodes of civilization and happiness which are scattered over this verdant mountain—the flourishing settlements which are spreading around it—the sound of the Christian instruction and the scenes of Christian worship which are heard and seen in this land of brooding pagan darkness a thousand contented freemen united in founding a new Christian empire, happy themselves, and the instrument of happiness to others—every object, every individual is an argument, is demonstration of the wisdom and the goodness of the plan of colonization.” Now, dear reader, in view of this unsolicited testimony of the colonists themselves, and in view of all the facts in the case, is it not most obvious that the plan of African colonization furnishes you the best practicable method yet discovered of fulfilling your obligation to the colored man? It is not necessary that this plan should be entirely faultless and perfect. It is sufficient that it is the best *practicable* scheme yet discovered. On this ground it claims your adoption as the medium through which you will endeavor to do your duty and benefit the colored man. When a better plan has been devised, and has been in operation long enough to exhibit greater *practical results* in the elevation and improvement of the colored people than colonization has effected, then you may adopt the former, and fulfil more amply your obligation through that medium. But until such a plan be discovered and tested, are you not solemnly bound to do what you can for the colored man through the facilities for benefiting him furnished you by the scheme of African colonization? This scheme at present enables you to benefit him personally by placing him in a Christian colony now founding a free republican government, where he can enjoy the sweet charities of home and the happiness of domestic life—where he can educate his children, and hope that after his decease they will inherit the rights, the privileges, and the immunities which he so dearly prized while living; in a word, where the entire circumstances of his condition tend to the development, cultivation, and indefinite advancement of all the great principles of man’s mortal and immortal nature. The comfort and improvement of the free colored emigrants, and the provisions made for the emancipated slave there, re-acts on the mind of the more humane and benevolent slave-holder here, inducing him to liberate those whom he holds in bondage; while the influence of a Christian colony, with its churches and its schools, tends to the civilization and christianization of benighted bleeding Africa.

Reader, you and your colored neighbor are alike hastening to the retractions of a future world. You will both soon meet at that tribunal of impartial and eternal justice which excludes all respect of persons, and annihilates the petty prejudices that influence men in the present life. You will there be judged by the law of love “that worketh no ill to his neighbor.” You will be held responsible not only for its direct violation in regard to the colored man, but for all the blessings which it was possible for you by obedience to that law to confer upon him! Reader, “whatsoever thy hand findeth to do” for him, “do it with thy might,” that when called to confront your colored brother at the bar of God, you may render an account of your treatment of him “with joy and not with grief,” remorse and self-condemnation.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ATHENS FEMALE
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 8, 1844.

Remaining in the Treasury at the commencement of the present year,	\$51,09
Received during the present year,	100,91
Receipts,	152,00
Paid different Churches, and for benevolent purposes,	\$142,25
Balance in Treasury,	\$9,75
Materials furnished by members of the Society to the amount of	\$37,00
Value of work done,	45,76
	\$82,76
One Tierce of clothing for Liberia High School, valued at	\$100,18
Which added to	100,91
Amount received during the year, makes the avails of the present year, from all expenses,	201,09

BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.

Time, in its unwearied and returnless flight, brings us this evening, to the close of the 8th year of our existence as a Benevolent Association ; while each succeeding year, has afforded to us a practical demonstration of our constitutional motto, that "union is strength." Our names have been enroled in different churches, but we have ever endeavored to bring our efforts to bear upon one common cause ; the alleviation of human misery, and the moral elevation of the benighted wanderer from the same gracious Redeemer and Father in Heaven.

During the past year we have numbered 33 members ; four of whom, active and highly esteemed, have left our village and found a residence elsewhere—and though death has been around us, gathering his trophies from the young, the middle-aged, and the aged, not one of our number, during the past year, has been called to bow to his gloomy sceptre : but we are all in the sphere of service, whose boundaries are defined and limited, beyond which, there is neither mercy nor forgiveness.

From the Report of the Treasurer and Secretary of accounts, it will be seen that the employment of the past year, has been making clothing for the pupils of the High School in Liberia. This was an expedient resorted to in part, because solicited to render such aid as we could, in carrying forward this object, and from the fact, that owing to the depression of the times, scarcity of funds, &c., we could not, as in years past, find ready sale for articles furnished by the Society ; and that our efforts in this instance have not been misdirected, we think we have conclusive proof. The Liberia School Association of Philadelphia, is composed of ladies from seven denominations of Christians, viz : Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Dutch Reformed, Friends and Moravians. Their object has been to establish, and now is to sustain, a High School in Liberia ; but say they, "we have never supposed that our association alone could carry

on this enterprise; therefore we most earnestly solicit the co-operation of benevolent associations throughout the land." They further remark that the fatality of the African climate to white men, and the number of valuable lives that have been sacrificed in the efforts made to plant the Gospel on the shores of that vast continent, call aloud for native teachers and preachers, to be educated on the spot, who shall be capable of enduring the climate, and be qualified to instruct the ignorant; and in the same appeal to show that the Liberians themselves begin to estimate correctly the blessings of civilization and religion. There is an extract from the Governor's Message, himself an African, to the Executive Council, as follows—
"Gentlemen, if we expect Liberia at some future day to take a stand among the nations of the earth, we must make a strong and vigorous effort to improve our own minds and to educate our children. The condition of our race in other parts of the world, and especially in this heathen country should be motives to rouse us to greater diligence, that we may convince the world, that the African race are as susceptible of improvement as any other." And as proof of this point, by a letter from a Protestant Episcopal missionary at Cape Palmas we are informed, that it is the united testimony of all the missionaries, that a progress is made by native children, as rapid and satisfactory in all the ordinary branches of education, agriculture and the useful arts, as by the same number of white children taken promiscuously from civilized society. Therefore, surrounded as we are, in this village, by the blessings and bounties of Providence, does not Philanthropy and Religion demand our aid in sundering the iron yoke of oppression, which for centuries has crushed the noble aspirations of this injured race, and bowed them down to dust? Indeed the cause of suffering humanity is so extended and so diversified, that whichever way we turn a pitying eye, and render in any degree assistance, we think it will be acceptable service: and one thing is evident, if we cannot at all times turn our efforts into money, clothing or books, at almost any post, will be acceptably received. Says one missionary, laboring far hence among the Aborigines, 'Send us books: a library in this distant, uncultivated region, would be a valuable acquisition; but do not send old books that are not worth the carriage.' Says another missionary, writing from Africa, 'I am alone in the wilderness, thirty miles from Monrovia, destitute of aid, except that of my family. We have been engaged in clothing the natives, and had we the means, we would clothe many more; for there is nothing that seems to civilize the natives, like clothing them in American style. I have been visited by the kings and chiefs for one hundred miles round me, and nearly all have made application for an entire suit of American clothing;' and another from an Indian school writes, "if our friends could furnish us with a box of winter clothing, it would greatly relieve our present wants." Again we learn the willingness of these untutored sons and daughters to receive instruction, and the gratitude which they manifest. Said one of the native chiefs to the missionary not long since, "I glad American man come to learn us book, and how to serve God; you must not go home from us till all my people know all about God. We no serve greegree any more." These are but a few of the facts which meet us at every point; they are sufficient to show us the path of duty, and lead us involuntarily to ask ourselves, have we done all in our power?

It is said of a celebrated Queen of England, Matilda, wife of Henry 1st, that it was her custom every day in lent, to walk from her palace to Westminster Abbey barefoot, clothed in a garment of coarse hair, kissing the feet of the poorest people she met in her way, and dispensing charities. This illustrious lady, although she swayed her sceptre over millions of subjects, did not hesitate to lay aside her crown, and perform these acts of voluntary humiliation. Compared with this example, where is our zeal, our self-denial, our charity! We are left in the fearful distance. True, we have not been redeemed with corruptible things, neither will imperfect works and penances win for us an entrance to the gate of Heaven; but our Saviour himself hath said, "except ye deny yourselves, take up the cross and follow me, ye cannot be my disciples." As members of the visible Church, to the extent of ability and obligation, has there been a compliance with these terms of discipleship? Our own hearts must witness. 'Tis a fearful, a mementous interrogation! It will come to us on our dying pillow, and meet us again at the judgment.

We most earnestly solicit aid and encouragement from our Christian friends for the coming year, that we may be enabled to say not only by word, but in deed and by practice,

"Onward! onward! men of Heaven,
Bear the Gospel banner high;
Rest not till its light is given.
Sun of every Pagan sky.
Rude in speech or grim in feature,
Dark in spirit though they be;
Bear this light to every creature,
Prince or vassal, bond or free."

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Society.

ATHENS, OHIO, Feb. A. D. 1844.

At the suggestion of a friend we insert below the **ACT OF INCORPORATION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

We have been much surprised of late to hear that some persons who have always claimed to be *good friends* of Colonization, had said that the Society had never been *incorporated*. We had supposed that every person who had taken any interest in the proceedings or the publications of the Society during the last ten years, would have found out that an unincorporated body of men could not do what the Society has done. It may be interesting to many of our friends to see the exact terms and provisions of the **ACT**, and to understand the powers and privileges granted to the Society thereby.

AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND,
PASSED, MARCH 22, 1837,
Entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society."

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled *An Act to Incorporate the American Colonization Society*, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter one hundred

and eighty-nine, the said Society was incorporated with certain powers: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the rights and interests of said Society have been materially injured, and are likely to suffer further injury, by certain alleged omissions on the part of said Society to give efficiency to said Act: Therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That John C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, Joseph Kent, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Daniel Jenifer, George C. Washington, Virgil Maxey, Zaccheus Collins Lee, Alexander Randall, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Ralph R. Gurley and William W. Seaton, of the Society called the American Society for Colonizing the free people of colour of the United States, and their successors, together with such others elected and qualified, as the present or future Constitution, by-laws, ordinances or regulations of said Society, do or shall hereafter prescribe, shall be, and they are hereby created and declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and title, of The American Colonization Society, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may destroy, alter or renew at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, have and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or otherwise, any land, tenements or hereditaments, by the gift, bargain, sale, devise, or other act of any person or persons, body politic or corporate whatsoever; to take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods or chattels, that shall be given, sold or bequeathed to them in any manner whatsoever; to occupy, use and enjoy, or sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, according to the by-laws and ordinances regulating the same, now or hereafter to be prescribed, all such lands, tenements or hereditaments, money, goods or chattels, as they shall determine to be most conducive to the colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, of the free people of colour residing in the United States, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever; and as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to elect such officers as they or a majority of them present may deem proper, and to make and ordain such Constitution, by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be necessary for the organization of the said Society; and to repeal, alter or amend the same; to prescribe the times of meeting, the qualifications and terms of membership, and to do all such other acts and deeds as they shall deem necessary, for regulating and managing the concerns of the said body corporate; *Provided, however,* that the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and this act of Assembly, be not violated thereby.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That for the object aforesaid all property, real, personal and mixed, whether in action or possession, and all rights, credits and demands, owned, held or claimed, before this act, by the said Society, and all such property, rights, credits and demands, as, were it not for this act, might hereafter be owned, held or claimed, by the said Society, shall vest and are hereby declared to vest in the said body corporate, and its successors as fully and effectually as they have, or could have vested in the said Society; and also that the said body corporate, and its successors, are hereby declared to be as completely and effectually liable and responsible for all debts, demands and claims, due now or

which would thereafter be due by the said Society, if this act of incorporation had not been granted, as the said Society is now or would hereafter be so liable and responsible for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the said body corporate, and its successors, shall forever be incapable of holding in fee or less estate, real property in the United States, the yearly value of which exceeds the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or the yearly value of so much thereof as may be in this State, exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the act hereinbefore mentioned of the General Assembly of Maryland, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Saving and reserving, however,* to the persons, incorporated by said act, and to the American Colonization Society all the rights and powers conferred by said act, so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery, possession, holding, or enjoyment of any property, real, personal, or mixed, chose in action or franchise of any description whatsoever, which may have been heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed to or otherwise acquired by the said persons, or any of them, or to or by the American Colonization Society.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That this act, and the powers and privileges granted thereby, may be at any time repealed, modified, amended or changed, at the discretion of the General Assembly.

WEST AFRICA.—Mr. James, under date of January 9, writes as follows:

The French are occupying all the most important points along the coast, where they can get a footing. The Roman Catholic mission on this coast, as I am informed, is to be wholly conducted by Frenchmen. They are members of a new order, called "The Sacred Heart of Mary," and founded in Bourdeaux in 1840. The object of the institution is to evangelize the negro race. The mission at Cape Palmas has been lately reinforced by seven priests and three lay members of this order; another reinforcement of eleven, including a bishop, is expected soon. They take no small pains to inform all with whom they have anything to do, that they have no lack of means; and their operations show that they have men enough. Unless Protestants rouse themselves to greater efforts in behalf of Africa, the Man of Sin will soon gain the ascendancy.—*Missionary Herald.*

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

FROM MARCH 20th, TO APRIL 20th, 1844.

MAINE.

Hollowell, Ladies' Society,	-	-	-	-	-	3 50
Augusta, A. Reddington, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	1 50
Waterford, Rev. L. Ripley,	-	-	-	-	-	2 00
						7 00

[May, 1844.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

Newburyport, Jemima G. Titcomb,	50 00
Northampton, Lewis Strong, Esq., adm'r <i>de bonis non</i> of the late Rev.	
J. L. Pomeroy,	675 00

725 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Chester, Mrs. Persis Bell, toward life-membership,	8 50
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MARYLAND.

Annapolis, Dr. John Ridout,	4 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City, James Adams, Treasurer of the Dis. Col. Society, in part of \$500 pledged last January,	200 00
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VIRGINIA.

Fredericksburg, James Gray, Esq., \$50, Mrs. Charlotte E. Lomax, Secretary & Treasurer of the Female Aux. Col. Society, \$26,	76 00
Occoquan, Joseph Janney, an. sub.,	10 00
Big Lick, Rev. Urias W. Powers, an. sub.,	10 00
Buckingham, Richard G. Morris, Esq., annual donation, for '43 & '44,	20 00
Alexandria, Andrew Fisher, William Devall, L. Walke, G. F. Wilmer, D. Henshaw, W. C. Merideth, G. H. Norton, and William Sparrow, members of the Epis. Theol. Sem., \$1 each, by Rev. Dr. Sparrow,	8 00
Charleston, James A. Lewis, Esq., Treasurer Aux. Col. Society,	50 62

174 62

OHIO.

Dayton, Robert W. Steele, an. sub., \$10, Mrs. J. W. Hall, \$10, per Hon. R. C. Schenck,	20 00
Hudson, Harvey Baldwin, Esq., toward life-membership,	10 00
Granville, Sereno Wright, Esq., an. life subscription,	10 00

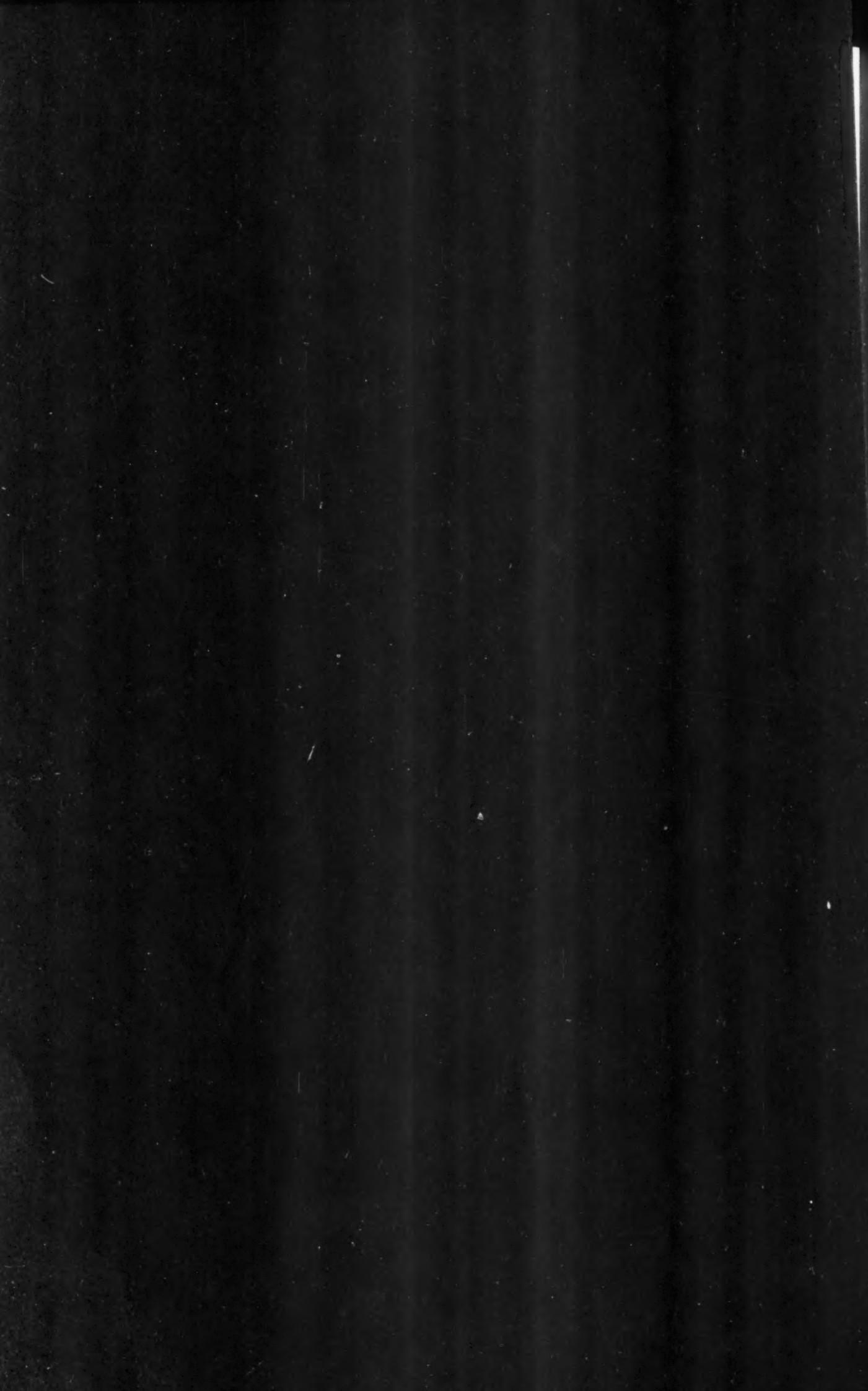
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Total Contributions,	\$1,159 12
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FOR REPOSITORY.

TENNESSEE.—Abingdon, John M. Preston, to 1 Jan., '45, \$5. Petersville, William Wilson, to 1 Jan., '44, \$5,	10 00
VIRGINIA.—Fredericksburg, Mrs. J. M. Herndon, for '43,	2 00
KENTUCKY.—Augusta, Col. James Fee, to 1 Jan., '45,	2 00
NEW YORK.—Subscribers in New York, by Rev. J. H. Eaton,	19 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Chester, Mrs. Persis Bell, to 1 Jan., '45,	1 50
VERMONT.—Weathersfield, W. Jarvis, for '43,	2 00
OHIO.—Mount Pleasant, Benjamin R. Wright, to 1 Jan., '44, \$8. Cincinnati, Osgood Fifield, for '44, \$1 50.	9 50
MARYLAND.—Annapolis, Dr. John Ridout, to 1 Jan., '45, \$6. Clear Spring, Rev. J. Peterkin, to 1 Jan., '44, \$4 50.	10 50
Total for Repository,	<u>56 50</u>
Receipts from the profits of trade in the Colony,	<u>1,865 00</u>
Total,	<u>\$3,080 62</u>

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62



TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

BY REFERENCE TO THE PAYMENTS FOR THE REPOSITORY, FOR THE PAST MONTH, IT WILL BE OBSERVED THAT BUT A VERY SMALL AMOUNT HAS BEEN RECEIVED. HOW SHALL WE ACCOUNT FOR THIS? THERE ARE SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS DUE. HAVE THOSE WHO OWE IT ANY SUFFICIENT EXCUSE FOR NOT PAYING IT?

MANY OF OUR FAST FRIENDS, WHO USUALLY PAY IN ADVANCE, HAVE NOT YET MADE THEIR REMITTANCE. IN A SHORT TIME THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR WILL BE TWO DOLLARS. WILL NOT OUR FRIENDS AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE PRESENT MONTH TO FORWARD US, THROUGH THEIR POSTMASTER, THEIR DUES?

WE ARE OBLIGED TO PAY FOR PAPER AND FOR PRINTING, AND WE MOST EARNESTLY INTREAT THOSE WHO WISH THE PAPER TO BE SUSTAINED, TO FURNISH US THE MEANS OF DOING IT.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

WASHINGTON CITY, April 27, 1844.

A vessel will sail from Norfolk, Va., about the 5th of June next, with Emigrants and supplies for the colony of Liberia. Persons desiring a passage in her, will please take due notice and be in Norfolk in time.

Missionary societies wishing to send freight are requested to make it known to us at an early day. Freight and passengers will be taken on moderate terms.

Letters for the colonists, missionaries, and the officers of the African squadron may be sent to the care of Messrs. Soutter & Bell, Norfolk, Va., POSTAGE PAID.

W. McLAIN.

N. B.—Editors will please copy this notice.